

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI {

{ NO. 4423.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
J. H. BARBER & SON.  
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the MERCURY enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the direction of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY	SUN. rises.	SUN. sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
1847.				
SATURDAY,	7	64	516	247
SUNDAY,	7	54	55	8
MONDAY,	7	44	56	528
TUESDAY,	7	34	57	499
WEDNESDAY,	7	24	58	4610
THURSDAY,	7	05	009	4310
FRIDAY,	6	595	110	58

FULL MOON 31st day, 2d hour, 59 m. morning.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.  
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.  
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.  
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.  
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.  
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

### DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.  
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RODEO ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RODEO ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADE BANKS, on Thursday evening.

### CUSTOM HOUSE,

#### Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

## SELECTED TALE.

### Things hardly to be Believed.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

'Well, I declare, this is hardly to be believed!' exclaimed Mrs. Gandy, as she threw down a letter which she had been perusing, and turned toward her daughter, who was reclining on a crimson cushioned lounge, in the most approved style of dress, attitude and expression. The young lady lifted her jewelled hand, and raised her sleepy-lidded eyes with inquiring interest, as she breathed forth in an affected tone of music—

'Pray, what have you found, dear mamma? I am longing for something to chase away this horrible ennui.'

'It is hardly to be believed, I repeat, Amina—your uncle Meek has written to me that he intends to send his daughter Lucy to spend the winter with us. I can not refuse to receive her, for she is my sister's child; but, dear me! what shall we do with the rustic creature?'

'How came your sister to marry a farmer, mamma?'

'Why, Amina, while pa was a Senator, sister and I accompanied him to Washington one winter, and there we met Mr. Meek, a young and talented member of Congress. Your aunt was captivated by his fine person, real eloquence, and open, manly character; and although she knew that he was only a farmer at home, she persisted in becoming his wife. So he took her to his home in the new State of Ohio, and I have not seen her since; for she soon became a mother, and has several children, so that she was confined at home, and I have been so very delicate in health, that I never dared to brave such a journey. But she used to write frequently, and although she always professed herself perfectly happy, she gave such descriptions of her domestic affairs that I am sure I should have been utterly miserable in her situation. And this daughter of hers, who milks the cows, and makes butter and cheese, and spins yarn, and weaves cloth, and bakes bread, and washes clothes, and scrubs floors,—why, she must be a great, stout looking creature, like a man, with sun burnt face, and coarse hands and feet, and voice like a market woman.'

'And then she will be so awkward—oh dear! what shall we do with her?'

'Why, ma, you really frighten me! you

must not let her come, certainly! I never could introduce such a cousin to society, and certainly I would not forego all pleasure, and remain at home with her.'

'I cannot refuse to receive her, dear Amina; but she is so unsophisticated that we can do with her as we please. If we can make nothing presentable of her, why we can keep her out of sight. But it will cost me so much to dress her!—of course she will have no clothes fit to be seen.'

'Well, mamma, on second thought, we will let her come. She will amuse some of my leisure moments. If I should become interested in her, I should find employment in teaching her politeness and etiquette. If she does not interest me, she will be a fine subject for ridicule.'

And so the matter stood.

Mrs. Gandy was just on the eve of a grand party, to which she had invited the 'aristocracy' of the city. She was occupied in finishing her arrangements, and adding the crowning grace to the labors of servants and upholsters, when she was stunned by the intelligence that Miss Lucy Meek was in the parlor.

'Good heavens! what shall we do?' she cried, addressing her daughter, who was sauntering by her side, and languidly criticising the arrangements. 'If she had only staid until after the party! What can we do with her?'

'We must at least proceed to the parlor and try to welcome her with civility,' remarked Amina. 'She may not be so unrepresentable as we have pictured her.'

And the high-bred mother and daughter descended to the parlor, determining to treat the awkward country girl with all the condescending kindness possible.

Their surprise was no less overwhelming than agreeable, when they beheld seated, perfectly at ease, with a book she had taken from the centre table, a lovely little girl as fair as a lily, with very small hands, and a foot peeping from beneath her travelling dress, as if defying competition, which it might have done with safety. She no sooner perceived her relatives than she sprang to meet them, in the most affectionate manner, and returned gracefully the embraces and kisses which they bestowed upon her with real pleasure.

'Indeed, Mrs. Le Grand, you pay my nice high compliments. But she is a farmer's daughter, and has never been from home until she came here a few days ago. She has acquired her accomplishments in the school of nature. But she has acquired accomplishments which put me sadly to the blush. Why—the day before my party, Mad. Este, whom I had employed to compound my cakes, was taken sick, just as she had got her ingredients strewed round in utter and inextricable confusion. I was in despair, but Lucy said that if Amina would assist her, she would make all right. And she did mix and bake all my cakes which were so much admired.'

'Well, now,' exclaimed Mrs. Le Grand, 'I can hardly believe the thing possible.—And Miss Meek is so young, and has such perfect little hands.'

'Yes,' replied the aunt, 'and you should see her nice flannel skirts—so fine and soft; and she spun the yarn and wove the cloth herself.'

I am astonished,' cried Mrs. Le Grand; 'why she is an anomaly.'

'She says not,' replied Mrs. Gandy; 'she insists that all the girls in her neighborhood are equally accomplished; some her superiors. And I am beginning to be of her opinion, that in this country, where the rich to day are poor to-morrow, and vice versa, young ladies should be educated in such a manner as to grace a palace, or make a hotel clean and comfortable.'

'Well, I declare,' cried Mrs. Le Grand, 'such things are hardly to be believed.'

'And so Miss Meek has refused Mr. Goldby, and gone home to her father's,' remarked a young lady to her beau, as they walked beneath the soft sunlight of early spring.

'It is very strange, was the reply; ' and poor Goldby is nearly distracted. I never supposed that he had so much heart. He sets out in a few days for Europe. The young lady must have been pre-engaged, for independent of his wealth, he is a fine young man.'

'He is so,' sighed the lady. 'And Miss Meek only a farmer's daughter! I declare it is hardly to be believed, that she has rejected him.'

'Will you assist me, Amina! I will engage that, so far from injuring your fair hands, the slight toil will increase their beauty.'

'But what can I do?' asked Amina, laughing.

'Oh, I will direct you,' replied Lucy,

gaily; & the cousins repaired to the kitchen, where the clatter of the culinary operations was enlivened by merry bursts of laughter, and joyous gushes of sweet song.

Lucy made her debut at Mrs. Gandy's select party, in a robe of pure white muslin, her rich brown curls unconfined, except by a fillet of silver gauze, tied just back of the left ear, and floating like a soft mist below her graceful waist. Other ornaments she wore none; yet amid fine forms, robed in velvets and satins, flashed with gems, and flowers, and feather, she seemed a spirit of a purer sphere, and was decidedly the belle, or goddess of the gay saloons.

'Do you sing, Miss Meek?' inquired the rich and fashionable Mr. Goldby, as Miss Gandy arose from the piano.

'Oh yes,' she replied, laughing. 'I sing like a wild bird, but I do not play, or make music scientifically.'

By this time she was the centre of an expectant circle, all eager for the song; and she without a shadow of embarrassment, sang the Ettrick Shepherd's 'Bird of the wilderness,' to a wild sweet air, which the sky-lark himself might have paused to hear. It was perfectly enchanting, and the free, full soul of native melody, and the manner in which she gave the line—'Oh! to abide in the desert with thee,' was inimitable.

Lucy Meek was married seventeen years ago. We will now look at the present condition of the parties named above. Lucy's husband, the son of a lumberman—who was so proud and indolent, moving about the house in her neat check apron, and singing gaily as she performs the business of both cook and house-maid. And then she was so hard-hearted, I have known her refuse a levy to an object of charity, when her purse was full of gold. Now she will save from her necessities, for the sick and needy.'

And both she and her parents declare that they are much happier now than they were in their days of wealth and indolence. I declare, when I look back, and then to the present, I can hardly believe what I see.'

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For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

The pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: Provided always, That no superintendent of Indian Affairs or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advance to him, on Indian public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the Government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the Department.

For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agent for the Indian tribes residing upon the waters of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas rivers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to acting Superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business, with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For building ready stipulation with various Indian tribes, viz:

TO THE CHOCOTAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chief, Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to acting Superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

TO THE CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For establishment of three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1847.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamer *Hibernia*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Monday last, bringing twenty-eight days later intelligence from Europe. She had a rough passage and was detained at Halifax to take in coal. Among the passengers were his Excellency the Governor General of Canada and suit.

From Liverpool, papers of the 5th; London of the evening of the 4th; Paris and *Haye* of the 2d, and Dublin of the 3d instant, have been received.

The intelligence she brings is of considerable importance.

The price of Corn has advanced. The best quality of Corn is quoted at 68 and 72 shillings.

The price of Flour has advanced. Flour in bond, best quality, is quoted at 37 and 38 shillings per barrel.

The Cotton Market has been more animated during the past month, so that there has been a considerable business transacted. Ordinary Orleans and Mobile Cotton is quoted at 6 5/8 to 7d.; fair at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4d.; good at 8 1/2d.

The Money market has been quiet, with little fluctuation since the last publication of the European Times.

It is said that about £500,000 in specie came out to Boston by the *Hibernia*.

American Lard has been very largely dealt in, kegs selling at 48 to 50 shillings.

American Beef and Pork continue in excellent demand, and although supplies are coming in free very stiff rates are paid.

The English papers say that the President's Message gives a hopeful assurance that the American Tariff, so far as regards British goods, will be maintained and has given English manufacturers a cheerful prospect for their trade for the coming spring.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the character of extreme old age.

A Paris paper asserts that the French Government intends to propose to the Chambers a considerable deduction in the duties on foreign corn.

Several slight shocks of earthquakes have lately been felt in the neighborhood of Marsailles.

The cost of the overland route to India, first class cabins, will be reduced in March next to £12.

It is said that Government intends to shorten the term of the soldiers enlistment to ten years.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Brazil and the Zollverein are stated to have failed.

The *Caledonia* arrived out on the night of the 3d.

The last message of President Polk, which was received *from time to time* before the sailing of the *Hibernia*, has been assailed by the whole of the press, ugly names given to the process of reasoning in which the President accounts for the Mexican war.—One passage has been strongly commented upon, in which he states the war was not undertaken with the view to conquest from this it may be inferred that the annexation of which Commodore Stockton has taken possession as a territory of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country.

Immense numbers of poor half starved creatures find their way across the Channel and beg, and exist as best they can by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the government to Father Mathew. The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000. A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

The rate *Suitte* has been prohibited in the Ropspit State of Joypore, by a unanimous vote of the regency.

On the 19th inst. Major James, of 77th Regiment, shot himself at the Prince Albert Hotel, London.

An American ship, that arrived in London, from New York had 30 bbls of pork sent.

The Pope has reduced the duty on the export and import of grain into the Roman dominions.

A conflict had taken place between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macaoe, in relation to fiscal and general relations, in the course of which several Chinese fast boats had been burned and sunk. Order had been restored in consequence of the firmness of the Portuguese Governor.

**TAKING A SLAVE TO EUROPE.**—In the New Orleans District Court, judgement in the case of *Anse alias Caraco vs. L. A. Pignani* for himself and wife, Madame Pignani. It appears plaintiff was a slave of Madame P. and accompanied her to France in 1836, where she remained for some time. After her return, she continued in defendant's service some years.—She sued for her freedom and \$120 wages since her return from France. The Court decreed that her liberty be granted, and condemned defendant in costs.

*N. O. Times.*

**UNITED STATES MAIL STOLEN.**—On the 13th instant, as the steamer Benjamin Franklin, from Louisville to Cincinnati, with the United States mail bag, containing three mails from New Orleans, and four or five from Nashville, and said to contain a large amount of money and bills of exchange—the bag was stolen, or made off with, in a manner that left no clue to the discovery of the persons committing the

### TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

#### SECOND SESSION.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.*

In the SENATE.—Twenty-six abolition memorials were presented. The question on their reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson of Md. called up the resolution offered by him some days since, requesting information of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the transfer of certain public moneys from northern cities to southern cities, and whether the sub-treasury law impeded the financial operations of the government. The resolutions were debated so far by striking out that part relating to the operation of the sub-treasury law.—Pending debate on the adoption of the resolutions, as modified, they were laid over.

The bill for the increase of the army coming up, Mr. Hannegan's amendment for the appointment of chaplains was adopted, and the salary fixed at \$1000. Pending discussion of a motion to change the troops from regulars to volunteers, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—A personal explanation took place between Messrs. Sawyer and Culver. The former pledged himself to prove that Mr. Culver had endeavored improperly to obtain secrets for publication.—Mr. Culver pronounced the statement false, and said if he was compelled he would fight, and insisted, as the challenged party, on the choice of weapons.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the treasury note and land bills. The latter bill was slightly amended and passed. On the former, the Committee rose and reported progress.

*WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.*

In the SENATE.—The Treasury note bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to report the causes which induced the return of the frigate Cumberland and the steamer Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution setting forth, that speedy and honorable peace with Mexico is exceedingly desirable; that the constitution does not provide for holding foreign territory, nor for incorporating foreign nations with the Union, and that the President be requested to withdraw our troops to some point in the United States on or near the boundary line. The resolution was laid over without debate, and will come up tomorrow.

On Mr. Hannegan's motion, the President was requested to communicate the facts respecting the difficulty between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian Government.

The Post Office Committee reported a bill supplementary to the act providing for the transmission of mails between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Johnson's resolution for information concerning recent transfers of public money from New York to New Orleans was adopted.

Mr. Sevier on leave, introduced a bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

The ten regiments bill was then taken up; Mr. Houston spoke at length in support of his amendment, changing the troops from regulars to volunteers, who shall elect their own officers.

The debate was continued by Senators Allen, Cass, Crittenden, Benton, Huntington, Johnson of Md., Turne, Houston, Ciley, Upham, and others, until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Butler followed Mr. Jarnagin, and was seconded by Mr. Crittenden; when the question being taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. Allen's amendment, to raise 10,000 additional volunteers, was rejected, as also several others.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Badger, the proviso authorizing the President to appoint officers during the recess of Congress, was stricken out—30 to 11.

In the HOUSE.—The Navy Appropriation bill was under discussion. Messrs. Ewing and Simmons were the principal speakers.

The House was in session at 5 o'clock, p. m., deciding points of order. Much confusion and disorder prevailed during the day.

from departments, among them the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents and a list of contracts made by the Navy Department.

Mr. Benton, on leave, made a speech in vindication of the President for having proposed the creation of the office of Lieutenant General of the army. The plan was his and not the President's. In September the President had offered him the mission to France, which he positively declined.—In November he sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. He gave his plan, and afterwards put it in writing, but would not disclose it. He would say, however, that it required one head for the whole army, and that the war should be prosecuted vigorously—living on the enemy and levying contributions. Gen. Jackson had offered him the command of the army in 1836, in case of war with Mexico. In 1812 he (Mr. Benton) was the military superior of every general now in the service. He mentioned one head for the whole army, and that the war should be prosecuted vigorously—living on the enemy and levying contributions. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the constitutionality of appointing regents to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., offered a resolution, inquiring if our Government had at the present time, diplomatic Representatives in Mexico. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

The Post Office appropriation bill was read twice.

The bill to increase the pay of volunteers and regulars, and give them bounty lands, was passed, as amended, by a vote of 171 to 18.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce his resolution withdrawing the army to this side of the Rio Grande. The motion was refused by a vote of 21 to 150.

The Senate amendment to the Treasury note bill was agreed to.

The Committee of the Whole took up the navy appropriation bill. Pending a motion to close the debate at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.*

In the SENATE.—Mr. Fairfield from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for building four war steamers.

The Army bill was then taken up, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Atchison's amendment, Messrs. Benton and Dayton made a few remarks, and Mr. Jarnagin concluded his speech of yesterday.

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of the contingent expenses of the department, and statements of the contracts of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; and the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the department during the last year.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the War Department, with a statement of the number of appropriations to the first of January, 1845, and appropriations made for the fiscal year 1845-6, and the balance on the 1st of July last.

Mr. King, of Ga., introduced a resolution which was passed, directing the President to procure gold and silver medals for the officers and men of the English, French and Spanish vessels, who rescued the crew of the Somers.

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*PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 25.*

**AFTERNOON.—Senate.**—No business of importance done in the Senate.

**AFTERNOON.—House.**—An act authorizing depositions to be taken and read in the trial of cases for the violation of the license law, read, passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It has already passed through the Senate, and was sent down to the House.—This act would take the license cases out from the operation of the rule which allows the respondent in all criminal cases, to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

An act directing the Attorney General to commence prosecutions against delinquent collectors of the Military tax, read, passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

An act authorizing Justices of the Peace in the town of Smithfield to join persons in matrimony, read, rule suspended.

The House being called, the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 10.

An act in relation to storing gunpowder, read and passed.

Concurrences from the Senate read.

The House adjourned.

*PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 26.*

**MORNING.—House.**—In the House, after debate, the bill establishing the report of the Commissioners upon the Northern Boundary line was passed by a vote of 24 to 22.

The act in relation to Bowing Alleys was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**AFTERNOON.—House.**—An act passed allowing Justices in the towns of Johnston, Burville and Cumberland to join persons in matrimony.

The House concurred in the act passed by the Senate in relation to mending highways and bridges.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Committee's report upon the affairs of the State Prison.

A communication from the Inspectors was received, differing from the views expressed by the Committee. The bill was finally passed without material alteration, and concurred in by the Senate, and then the House adjourned.

The following acts introduced into the Senate were passed: act relating to the salaries of the officers of the State Prison; act in addition to an act establishing Courts of Probate; act authorizing Justices of the Peace to take depositions in license cases.

An act in amendment of an act establishing fees. The act provides 70cts. as the fee for an original commitment, and 25cts. for each subsequent commitment on the same complaint, and 10cts. per mile travel. The act was introduced by Mr. Whipple, who moved its passage.

Mr. Shearman spoke again in favor of the reduction, and Mr. Buffum against it, and the bill passed.

Mr. Lawton—for the Finance Committee—referred an act in relation to counsel employed by the State, providing that no counsel shall hereafter be employed in any case in which this State is a party, or in any way concerned, unless by act of the General Assembly, read and passed.

Report of the committee upon the communication tax.

The whole subject was laid upon the table.

E. H. Hazard's bill for services in the license bill at Washington. Mr. Hazard charged \$5000 for his attendance and services, amounting to \$1293. The committee recommended to allow \$250 each year for attendance and services, and expenses, amounting to \$793. After considerable debate the account was unanimously allowed as recommended by the committee.

An act in relation to Mechanics, &c. payment for labor and materials expended on real estate, was reported from the Committee on Judiciary, taken up and discussed.

# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1847.

**NEWPORT MERCURY,**  
NEWPORT.  
SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1847.

## ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

We find a letter from Camargo in the Matamoras flag of the 8th inst. from which we copy as follows:

From the most authentic information I have been able to gather from Mexicans, I am strongly in the belief that a battle was fought yesterday two leagues this side of Victoria, between Gen. Quitman, with 2000 volunteers, and Gen. Urrea, with 12,000 regular troops. Col. Croghan is not inclined to credit the report, but I consider the authority pretty good, having conversed with the Mexican who brought the express to Mer. Gen. Taylor is some six days in the rear of Gen. Quitman, with 3000 regular troops. So, if Gen. Quitman should find things too warm for comfort, he can fall back on Gen. Taylor, and their united forces can repel any attack which Urrea may make. Gen. Worth is still at Saltillo, having been reinforced by three regiments of volunteers from Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. Gen. Wool is in camp, fifteen miles from Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi, waiting orders. Santa Anna can, if deemed expedient, reinforce Urrea, by the Tula Pass, with a large force. Mexicans inform me that such is Santa Anna's intention, thinking to draw Generals Worth and Wool from Saltillo, where he would immediately occupy that place. Fifteen hundred lancers are now hovering around Gen. Wool's encampment, waiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

Mr. Gillespie was released with a number of other prisoners, by order of Santa Anna, and they speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Mexicans, particularly by a Capt. Gonzales of the 9th cavalry, and an officer who had treated them harshly was deprived of his command and placed under arrest.

The Matamoras Flag has several rumors in relation to the movements of Congress, which had been picked up among the Mexicans at that town. Salas is said to have sent in a message representing the country to be in a deplorable condition, and entirely unable to contend against the United States, and recommending that proposals for negotiations be made. The Flag attaches some importance to this rumor, but with the advices we have here of Mexican feeling in relation to the war, its truth is highly improbable.

Gen. Patterson with his division had arrived at San Fernando on his way to Victoria. A correspondent of the Flag says—

"The Ayuntamiento came out one league from town to meet the General and offer him the hospitality of the place, and protracted, in words, every disposition to sup-

ply his wants, only requiring protection in life and property."

A slip from the New Orleans Picayune of the 19th, twelve o'clock M. furnishes Vera Cruz advices to the 31st December with items from Mexico [similar to the news already received by the steamer Mississippi]. Gomez Farias was sworn into office on the 24th, and assumed the functions of Chief Executive in the absence of Santa Anna. He delivered a short address and pledged himself to prosecute the war with valor and constancy, until justice was acknowledged and the territory evacuated. The election of President was expressly declared to be *ad interim*. Canizalo was appointed Minister of War Zubieta Minister of Finance, Ramirez of Foreign Affairs.

The troops at Vera Cruz were sadly straitened for supplies. The expenses of the army at San Luis were \$377,000 per month.

Lizardo is again appointed agent of the Foreign Department. Lopera is authorized to negotiate a loan of twenty millions in London. The entire army was in great strait for want of provisions. We have no New Orleans papers of the 19th, and no confirmation of the battle near Victoria.

EMBARKATION OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The ships Russell Glover, Ornard, and Statesman have been chartered and are about sailing with the 1st regiment of the Pennsylvania volunteers.—

The ships Ondiaka, Archelaus, and Sharon, will convey the Louisiana regiment. The ships Alhambra, Oregon, and Ocean, are chartered, and will soon leave for Mobile, to take on board the South Carolina regiment.

Six other ships are engaged to transport the 2d Pennsylvania regiment and the 2d Mississippi regiment, to the seat of war, and will be ready to sail by the time the troops arrive here. These ships are all of the class called by insurance offices. A No. 1. They are well watered and provisioned, and have comfortable berths fitted up in each of them between decks, in order to give each soldier a good berth.

N. O. Picayune, 15th.

The Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Weaver, who offered gratuitously to make a coffin to receive the remains of Col. Watson, has completed his task. The entire coffin is covered with black cloth—the screws of the lid have large heads, silver plated, with the eagle upon each. On the lid is a silver plated shield, with the All Seeing Eye, and the three links emblematic of Odd Fellowship, engraved upon it, with the following: "Col. William H. Watson, born August 30, 1808—killed at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846." The head, foot and sides of the coffin are ornamented with the three links of the Order, in silver—and on the sides are four silver-plated handles, for the purpose of carrying it more conveniently. The coffin is trimmed with heavy gold bunting fringe and tassels. It has been made sufficiently capacious to contain the coffin sent out to Mexico for the remains of the deceased hero.

Col. McKenzie, residing near Tallahassee, Tallapoosa county, Ala., was a few days since assaulted by his son, who was drunk and armed with a knife, and received a wound in the neck, which had nearly proved fatal. A prosecution was commenced, and withdrawn on condition that the young man enter the army immediately.

There are supposed to be 75,000 Jews in the United States—in New York there are about 2'000—in Philadelphia 2300, and in Baltimore 1800. The whole number in the four quarters of the globe is supposed to be nearly seven millions.

FROM TAMPICO.—The brig Prairie, Captain Clark, arrived yesterday from Tampico, having sailed thence on the 5th inst.—two or three days only later than our former advices. We received no letters or papers by this arrival, but from a letter received by a commercial house, to which we are deeply indebted, we learn a few items of interest.

The most interesting news in the letter touches the election of President and Vice President of Mexico. The letter states that Santa Anna was elected President by a vote of 11 to 9—the vote being according to the constitution of 1842, by States.—

This letter states that Gen. Salas was elected Vice President instead of Gomez Farias, as our accounts received by way of Anton Lizardo assured us. The writer of the Tampico letter is an intelligent gentleman, and has access to good Mexican sources of information. His accounts from the capital may not have been so late as those received by the squadron when the Mississippi left for Havana. On the other hand, the election of Gen. Salas would leave the Mexican Government just where it now is, as all Santa Anna's duties as President devolve upon the Vice President while the former is at the head of an army actually in the field.

A *Conducta* of specie was shortly expected at Tampico from the interior. It was supposed to be money on English account.

Since Gen. Shields has been in command of Tampico he has divested the former municipal authorities of their control over the town, and vested their powers in commissioners, who are to look after the safety of property, &c. Mr. P. B. Taylor, of New Orleans, has been appointed one of these commissioners. Gen. Shields is said to have conciliated, to a great extent, the respect and esteem of all classes at Tampico since assuming the command of the city.

Business there is represented as very dull.—N. O. Pic.

VESSELS CHARTERED.—The Government has chartered the ship "Remittance" (late of Portland) of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) a splendid ship of about 600 tons at \$3000 per month, for three months; and ship Hamburg, of about 300 tons, at \$1600 per month; bark Baring Brothers, 290 tons, at \$1600 per month. The bark "Huma" is not chartered. It is supposed that these ships will carry all the troops that will be raised here.—*Boston Atlas*.

The Virginia regiment of volunteers for the war in Mexico sailed from Old Point on Saturday last.

The Havana correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says:

Midshipman Rogers and his companions were in Vera Cruz awaiting his trial as a spy. He will not be sent to Perote.

"M.Y. Beach, of the N. Y. Sun, has gone to Mexico per British steamer, with his wife and daughters."

A Vera Cruz paper of the 31st ult announces that in response to the urgent call from that city, the Governor of Puebla had engaged to remit them \$25,000 very shortly.

The troops at Vera Cruz are sadly straitened for supplies.

A vessel slipped into Alvarado during the month of December, and disposed of her cargo for \$40,000.

A division of 5000 troops, of all arms, had been detached from the main body of the enemy to occupy the pass of Tula.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, writing from on board the Susan Drew, gives a few items in one of his letters that we do not recollect seeing before.

Nov. 1.—MUTINY ON BOARD.—As I feared, the men have taken the first step towards mutiny.—Oct. 29, an order was passed that every man should wash himself twice a week, in a large tub, which was placed forward for that purpose. Consequently, on the evening of the above date, the men of company D, were ordered to strip and wash—they refused. Twelve men were detained from company I; each man there to wash them. They also refused. They were then put in the guard house. Company D, 6 men—company I, 12 men. The guard house would not hold any more, or else some of our company would have gone there too. This was too much; the sport was now to commence. At 4 o'clock, the guard house was torn down, at 4 o'clock, was thrown overboard; not an officer dared to show himself in that part of the ship until the next day, then the whole posse of them were there, but did not say much. At 6 o'clock of that day, the officers seconded by a party of traitors, went below, while most of the men were on deck, and made out to put irons on two of the men who were in the row, but did not get any more of them. They will be kept in irons until they get to Rio, there to be tried by a Court Martial for mutiny.

In a letter from Rio Janeiro, he says:—

The police are blacks, dressed in uniform, armed with swords and heavy pistols. The caballos are guarded by soldiers, and in fact every place of any importance is guarded by them. One of our company, John Whaley by name, got in a scrape last Sunday, in the city, the negro police interfered; he drew his knife and pistol to defend himself, then they put him between a file of men, took his arms away from him and put him in the chain-gang, where he will have to stay for years.

The Captain and American Consul did all they could for him, but to no purpose. The men who were to be tried for mutiny were let off by stopping their pay for six months.

A SLAUGHTER OF DOGS.—Some excitement exists in the city of Roxbury, caused by a general poisoning of dogs to the number of about twenty. In most cases they are valuable watch dogs, attached to stables and other places, since the late incendiary attempts in that city; and from this it is inferred that a second systematic attempt is soon to be made by some miscreants to burn the city. The poison used is nux vomica, enclosed in meat, and though in several cases a close watch has been exercised, none of the poisoners have been caught. Some persons insinuate that the incendiary has greater fear of the dogs than of the watchmen.—*Boston Traveller*.

The drug store of C. Panknin, at Charles-ton, was consumed on Wednesday morning, with all its contents. A colored girl, aged 13 years, was consumed in the flames.

SCH. R. GENTILE, ATTWOOD, NORFOLK FOR PROVIDENCE; ELIZA ANN HOLMES, PLYMOUTH FOR NEW YORK; VESPER STAPLES, NORFOLK, FOR ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

SCH. R. B. SMITH, SMITH, FM PROVIDENCE FOR NEW LONDON; CAROLINE, BAKER, FM BOSTON FOR BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

SCH. R. CANTON, GILPIN, FM BALTIMORE FOR PROVIDENCE; BILLWOW, OTIS, FM PROVIDENCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA; RICHARD BORDEN, ADAMS, FM FALL RIVER FOR BALTIMORE.

SLOOPS ARIEL, HATCH, FM NEW YORK FOR FALL RIVER; MOSES EDLEY, BLIVEN, FM DO FOR NEW YORK.

THE CANTON, GILPIN, FM BALTIMORE FOR PROVIDENCE; BILLWOW, OTIS, FM PROVIDENCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA; RICHARD BORDEN, ADAMS, FM FALL RIVER FOR BALTIMORE.

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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

teen hundred & thirty-three, six hundred dollars.  
For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.  
TO THE DELAWARES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article of treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-sections of land, set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

For limited annuity, for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty, five thousand dollars.

TO THE IOWAS.

For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand and eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.

For limited annuity, for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty, five thousand dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For gunsmith at Ma kinae, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and forty dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIANS.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from the third article of the treaty [of the] of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

For limited annuity, for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.

For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.

TO THE MIAMIES.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten installments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-fourth October eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten installments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty installments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eighth November eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

TO THE EEL RIVERS—MIAMIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty-six dollars.

TO THE MENOMINES.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For farming utensils, cattle, &c. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel &c., for shops, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen

TO THE OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest, to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

TO THE POTAWATOMIES OF THE PRAIRIE.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-eighth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

TO THE POTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

TO THE SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars.

TO THE SEMINOLE AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty-five, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SENECA AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE POTEAWATOMIES OF INDIANA.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

TO THE PLANKESHAWNS.

For permanent annuity, per fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, per third article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

TO THE PAWNEES.

For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SENECA AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and forty-two, the sum of fifty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sum of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed, to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

For interest due the Wyandots on the value of the Wyandot improvements, shall be paid by an Agent of the United States to the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four, to the amount of five hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

TO THE YANCON AND SANTIE SIOUX.

For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE WINNEBAGOES.

For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, the sum of fifty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sum of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed, to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

For interest due the Winnebagoes under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty two, not deliverable east by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, viz: three thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six.

TO THE WYANDOTS.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, the sum of fifty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sum of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed, to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO THE WYANDOTS.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, the sum of fifty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sum of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed, to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO THE WYANDOTS.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, the sum of fifty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sum of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed, to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO THE WYANDOTS.

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